

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	880 Cayapa	880 Cayapa	880 Cayapa
880	01 p	11 phi [f] (free)	
880	02 b [b-prenasalized] ⁶⁰ (free)	12 s	51 i ⁰² [i-nasalized] ⁶⁶
880	03 t	13 s-hacek	52 epsilon [epsilon-nasalized] ⁶⁶
880	04 d [d-prenasalized] ⁶⁰ (free)	14 m	[e] (free)
880	05 c	15 n	[ash] (free)
880	06 j [j-prenasalized] ⁶⁰ (free)	16 n-palatoalveolar	53 upsilon [upsilon-nasalized] ⁶⁶
880	07 k [k-aspirated] ⁶¹ (free)	17 eng ³⁰ [eng-half-long] ⁶⁴ (allo,free) [eng-long] ⁶⁵ (free)	[u] ⁰⁴ (free) [o] ⁰⁴ (free)
880	08 g [gamma] ⁶² (free)	18 l	54 alpha-unrounded ⁰⁵ [alpha-unrounded-nasalized] ⁶⁶
880	09 t/s	19 l-palatoalveolar	55 yod
880	10 t/s-hacek	20 r ⁰⁶	56 w [beta] ⁶⁷ (free) [v] ⁶⁷ (free)
		21 glottal stop ⁰¹	
		22 h	

880 \$a Cayapa \$d Paezan \$e NW Ecuador \$f 4,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review)

880 \$a Lindskoog, John N. and Ruth M. Brend \$b 1962 \$c Cayapa Phonemics \$e Studies in Ecuadorian Indian languages: I \$f (SIL 7) \$g Norman: SIL \$a informants \$r field trips over span of 7 years \$R first author only

880 \$a CREAKY VOICE VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A The vowel preceding sentence final /glottal stop/ is "often laryngealized." (p.42)

880 \$a INTONATION \$A "Within the phonological word there is usually a gradual step-down or gradual gliding fall in pitch, with the step to final syllable being greater than those between preceding syllables.... This is the predominant pattern when only the initial syllable is stressed. If the first two syllables are stressed the pitch remains at approximately the same height over both syllables and then gradually lowers." "Each word is...accompanied by its own pitch envelope. There is also a superimposed pitch envelope over the entire sentence with the pitch of the first word in the sentence beginning higher than that of any word following it; the pitch usually falls gradually over the entire sentence." Another pitch pattern is "rising or level sustained pitch at the end of the sentence. [It is] apparently some kind of special emotional intonation pattern." (p.40f)

880 \$a LONG CONSONANTS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A "Consonants in nuclear syllables are often lengthened." /b/ is lengthened at morpheme boundary and "there is also evidence that all consonants may be somewhat lengthened before plus juncture" [morpheme boundary--JL]. (p.40f)

880 \$a LONG VOWELS \$a OVER-SHORT VOWELS \$A "Like clusters of all four vowel phonemes have been found within the syllable. These occur with great frequency." (p.38) These long vowels are apparently interpreted as vowel clusters because of the existence of other non-identical vowel clusters. [JL] "Word final vowels are often lengthened." (p.40) "Vowels before final /glottal stop/ are shortened." (p.40)

880 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress is phonemically contrastive in Cayapa.... Stress is so nearly predictable, however...that contrastive pairs are very hard to find... Within the phonological word the following statements may be made concerning the placement of stress: (1) the first syllable is always stressed... (2) all heavy syllables (defined as CVC, CVV(C)-- but not CVglottal stop) are stressed... (3) all nonfinal syllables not included in rules (1) and (2)...may be optionally stressed.... Morphologically, some stresses are predictable in that stress always occurs on the first syllable of a stem.... Some suffixes carry lexical stress, while others do

not." "Within the phonological word there is also a gradual decrease in intensity of stressed syllables." (p.39f)

- 880 \$A SYLLABLE \$A CV(V)(C) \$A initial C: all C \$A final C: /n, eng, glottal stop, h, s, s-hacek/ (/s-hacek/ is not found word-finally.) (p.37) \$A VV clusters: all V doubled, and /epsilon, upsilon, alpha-unrounded/ + /i/ (p.37f)
- 880 01 \$A "The /glottal stop/ tends to be lenis syllable initial and more fortis syllable final." (p.36) "Word final /glottal stop/ is short, and of medium intensity, but more fortis than the word initial variety." (p.40) "Sentence final /glottal stop/ is fortis and lengthened." (p.42)
- 880 02 \$A Tongue height for /i, alpha-unrounded/ inferred from symbol.
- 880 04 \$A Rounding of [u, o] inferred from symbol.
- 880 05 \$A Although the source refers to "front and back positions" for /alpha-unrounded/, this may merely be a phonological (rather than a phonetic) distinction. The symbol used [a] implies the value "central." [JL]
- 880 06 \$A /r/ is called an alveolar "vibrant" with no further specification.
- 880 30 \$A "The phoneme /eng/ is a recent addition to the phonemic inventory of Cayapa. Previously, [eng] was a postvocalic variant of /n-palatoalveolar/." (p.33)
- 880 60 \$A "The voiced bilabial, alveolar and alveopalatal stops have rare free variants in utterance initial position with late velic closure; that is, initial variants may optionally have a lenis nasal attack." (p.35)
- 880 61 \$A "The voiceless velar stop is normally unaspirated. Word initially it has a slightly aspirated free variant." (p.35)
- 880 62 \$A "The voiced velar stop has a voiced fricative variant which fluctuates freely with the stop norm word initial and intervocalic." (p.35-36)
- 880 64 \$A /eng/ is half-long before consonants and before morpheme boundary, where it varies with [eng-long].
- 880 65 \$A /eng/ is long before morpheme boundary, where it varies with [eng-half-long].
- 880 66 \$A Vowels which precede phrase ("utterance") final /eng/ or occur between a vowel and a following /eng.glottal stop/ cluster phrase finally are nasalized.
- 880 67 \$A "The voiced rounded bilabial semi-vowel has [unrounded] fricative variants, bilabial and labiodental, occurring freely before front vowels, with the [unrounded] variety occurring more frequently." (p.37)